THE MAINE REPUBLICANS. dispute it. GOVERNOR CONNOR RENOMINATED.

AN ENTRUSTASTIC CONVENTION WHICH WAS AD-DEESSED BY MR. HAMLIN, MR. BLAINE, GENERAL

WOODFORD, AND OTHERS. The Republicans of Maine held their State Convention at Portland, yesterday, and renominated Governor Connor unanimously. speeches were made by Senators Hamlin and Blaine, General Woodford, Eugene and Mr. Ffye. The platform was adopted declares for temperance legislation, the sovereignty of the Union, the rigid maintenance of the Nation's pledges in regard to the bonds and currency, speedy resumption, and the navigation laws; and it takes ground against the payment of rebel war claims. The convention was perfectly

HARD MONEY THE WAR CRY. ONLY ONE SENTIMENT IN THE CONVENTION ON THE

SUBJECT-THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL. POSTLAND, Me., July 30.-The Republican State Convention assembled at the City Hall, of Port-land, at 11 o'clock this morning, and was called to order by Mr. Blaine, who requested the Rev. Mr. McWhinnie to open with prayer. The large hall was four-fifths filled with delegates, and the gallerles were equally filled with spectators.

Mr. Blaire nominated Lewis Barker, of Bangor, as chairman. That gentleman was received with appisuse, and said he thought the best thanks to offer for the honor conferred was to proceed at once to business. A. F. Gerrish, of Portland, and George P. Dutton, of Ellsworth, were chosen secretaries.

Mr. Blaine gave notice that by virtue of instructions from last year's convention, the State Committee would act as a Committee on Credentials. A committee of one from each county was appointed on permanent organization.

The convention then took a recess of ten minutes. The convention was called to order again at 11:30 o'clock, when the State Committee and the Committee on Resolutions were announced and accepted. The State Committee, as the Committee on Credentials, reported that the counties were represented by 903 delegates. The temporary organization was mude permanent, with the addition of a vice-president from each county, after which an adjournment was made until 2 o'clock.

A HEARTY SPEECH BY MR. HAMLIN. At 2 p. m. the convention reassembled. A number of distinguished politicians were present at that hour, including the whole Congressional delega-

While waiting for the Committee on Resolutions to come in, various speeches were called for. Mr. Hamlin was enthusiastically called out, and responding said: "This great assembly give evidence that the people have come up with earnestness to work for an honest currency and an honest Government. I have not come to mingle in the business of the neeting, but in order to meet hundreds of my bonest friends, and to greet and cheer them on. Mr. Hamlin spoke of his determination to withdraw frem political life; he had said that he had made his last political speech; this was the only politieal statement he had ever receded from; he should enter into this campaign earnestly as a volunteer, He paid a tribute to the honesty of the Republican party, expressing a contempt for its policy

Mr. Eugene Hale presented the report of the Committee on Resolutions. The resolutions were manimously adopted without discussion.

Governor Connor was then unanimously renon

MR. WOODFORD ON HONEST MONRY. Stewart L. Woodford, of New-York, then addressed the convention. He said he greeted the delegates to-day as defenders of the Nation's life in the past, and as the friends, in the best sense, of the laboring men to-day. He continued in sub-Mance as follows:

All along the path that we have come since 1861 there is wreck and cost and suffering. We have saved the Nation and striven to be honest at terrible rost, and shall only reach firm ground by an endurance which will test the courage of the Nation, as it has been which will test the courage of the Nation, as it has been tested in the past. Knowing the privations of the poor, I cannot pass the question over with smooth words. This Nation needs cure, and I have not come to plead for quackery. When Vice-President Hamilu-I love to call him by the old name [great applause]—spoke for bonesty he spoke for old principles and the birthright of the Republican party. When that party shall be false to honesty it will have outlived its metuliness and will die. 86 long as there are questions which touch the viral interests of the laboring man, this party must be upon the right ide. To-day, when a new question comes, the party which made the Nation free says that labor shall have its honest reward by making a dollar an honest dollar. The Government may be badiy administered, and still the machinery of life goes on regularly, but if you attempt by law to make something out of nothing, you break up the foundations of society. Inflation follows. The bubble breaks, and paralysis comes over the land.

but if you attempt by law to make expectants of an intofilows. The bubble breaks, and paralysis comes over the land.

But it is said—Did you not create the greenback! Yes, but it was in a moment of supreme necessity; it was in order that the soldier might have food in the field, and for his wife and little ones at home. Had the Government the power to utter that money! Frankly, I answer in time of peace no; but when treason clutched at the Nation's throat, self-preservation gave that right to save the Republic. But I would not attack it. That old greenback has done such good service that I would not put a bastard greenback by its side in time of peace.

The Government has pledged its fait to pay the greenbacks in January, 1879. To-day the world knows the sbilty of the Government to pay its debts. The legislation of this last year has made it more difficult. I do not believe the Government thould make fiself a bank of issue; but I pray that we may successfully resume specie payments. Now, the question comes: Are we for honest or for irredeemable money! Compromise on this point is impossible. We must redeem the greenback, or some day it will inevitably be repudiated. Precisely this condition of things was passed through years ago. New-York fixed the minimum price of labor innety-eight years ago. It fixed the maximum price of food. Other States took similar action and made it a penalty to refuse paper money. That is the exact theory of the National party. But the Greenback Democrats of those days said "issue more paper," and it was done and repudiated, and the soldier, trudging home with bare and bloody feet from Trenton, was cheated of his pay. Mon of Mame, will you keep the National honor! We know that with resumption trade will revive and prosperity again return. The resolute purpose of the Republican party has brought greenbacks to the door of resumption, and its resolute purpose shall entirely restore it; and to-day, while Vice President Hamila was speaking, gold sold at par in New-York. [Great cheering.] Hav

MR. BLAINE STIRS THE CONVENTION. Mr. Blaine was loudly called for. He responded to the calls, and said the people of Mame are distinguished for a high sense of honor and for common sense, and they do not propose to repudiate, and do not believe a promise to pay is money. He said: "I have not the slightest fear that the greenback would be ever repudiated; our forefathers issued \$240,000,000 of paper and did not have over \$500,-000,000 of property; we should have to issue \$6,000,000,000 to equal their issue. If they had only issued \$30,000,000 it would have been re-deemed. Says the Honorable Chairman: Suppose they inflate. Congress has said the amount shall never exceed \$400,000,000. The greenback agitator invites us to violate a solemn pledge of a Nation to the world. We will never do it-never-never." [Shouts of "never."]

Messrs. Frye and Hale briefly responded to calls, and the convention at 4 p. m. adjourned.

THE PLATFORM.

The Republicans of Maine, in convention assembled, as an exposition of their political aim and principles, declare as follows:

After twenty-two years control of the State Government they invite most rigid scrutiny into the manner in which their great responsibilities have been discharged, and point with

sibilities have been discharged, and point with satisfaction to the fidelity, economy and success with which the affairs of State administration have been conducted, and the material and moral interests of the people cared for.

Temperance among the people may be greatly promoted by wise prohibitory legislation, as well as by all of those moral agencies which have secured us beneficent results; and it is a source of congratulation that the principle of prohibition, which has always been upheld by Republicans, is now concurred in by so large a majority of the people that it is

no longer a party question, the Democrats hav-ing for several years declined to contest and

The Constitution of the United States declares that the citizens of each State are en-titled to all privileges and immunities of citi-zens in the several States, and we hold it to be a primary and sacred duty of the National be a primary and sacred duty of the National Government to protect and maintain the ex-ercise of all these civil, political and public rights by every citizen of the United States. As Republicans we are solemnly pledged to maintain these principles, and until they are cheerfully obeyed, and, if need be, vigorously enforced, the work of the Republican party is unfinished.

The Republican party is committed to unremitting efforts, not only to secure the legitimate results of the war—the sovereignty of the Union, the equal rights of all citizens, and free and untrammelled rights of suffrage—but also to redeem the place which the Green. also to redeem the pledges which the Govern-ment made to those who furnished means or gave their services to save the Union, whether these pledges are in the form of bonds or greenback notes. We insist that both forms of the debt of the Nation shall be paid with the same fairness and integrity with which an honest man seeks to pay his individual debts.

We demand honest money for the people.

Our currency must be made as good as coin and redeemable in it. The Government promised this. The Republican party has legislated

ised this. The Republican party has legislated to perform it, and in the course of resumption it is now nearly accomplished. There must be no steps sideways or backward.

We congratulate our fellow-citizens on the unmistakable evidence that the near approval to stable currency is preparing the way for an early and permanent revival of business and industry, so long depressed by causes growing out of a gigantic civil war, among which a depreciated and fluctuating currency is most prominent, and greatly aggravated by the mischievous agitation of demagogues in and out of Congress for measures, which, if adopted as the policy of the Government, would bring permanent disorder and ruin to business, discredit and dishonor upon the Nation, and tend to subvert many of those principles which are fundamental to the existence ciples which are fundamental to the existence of civilized society.

The evident purpose of the Democratic party, if it should come into full power, to pay nundreds of millions of suspended war claims of disloyal men, already presented to Congress or awaiting a favorable moment for presentation, makes it doubly important, now that the Senate is soon to pass under Demo-cratic control, that the House of Representa-tives to be chosen at the coming elections should be under Republican control.

The navigation laws, which were enacted in

the infancy of the Republic, have proved their wisdom by long and varied experience. They embody the matured judgment of three generations of commercial men. Any change in these laws, especially in regard to the registry and enrolment of shapping, would be detri-mental to the highest interests of American

mental to the highest interests of American commerce, and a damaging blow at the naval independence of our country.

The Hon. Selden Connor, the able and upright Executive of Maine, is entitled to the thanks of the people of the State for the intelligence, integrity, fidelity and ability with which he has discnarged the responsible duties of his office, and we present him to the people of Maine as a candidate eminently worthy of their admiration and support.

CAMPAIGN TOPICS ELSEWHERE.

WORK IN OHIO. A LARGE MEETING OF REPUBLICANS FOR PREPARA-TION.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 30 .- The Republican State Central Committee met here this afternoon to arrange for opening the Fall campaign. There was an unusually large attendance of leaders of the party, including Charles Foster, ex-Governor Dennison, and Judge West, the candidate for Governor last year. It was decided to open the campaign on August 24, with the following speakers at the places named. Massillon, James A. Garfield and C. H. Grosvenor; Hamilton, William H. West; Marietta, James Mon-

THE DEMOCRATIC PLAN. LOCAL MANAGEMENT.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, July 30,-The Congressional Dem peratic Committee expects to begin business here about August 5, when Messrs, Blackburn, Thompson, Banning and McDonald, who are on specia work, will be at liberty. The first batch of documents will be sent off next week, and the committee will devote its energies to the close districts of the North, leaving the South to take care of itself.

THE KEYSTONE REPUBLICANS. REPORT THAT THEY ARE WELL ORGANIZED-THE CAMERONS-THE NATIONALS. THY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, July 30 .- General Scofield, Register of the Treasury, believes that the Republican party has never been better organized in Pennsylvania han it is to-day, and he does not fear the inroads of the Nationals as being sufficient to defeat it. The report that ex-Senator Simon Cameron intends to work so as to succeed his son Don in the United States Senate he knows from good authority to be incorrect. He says ex-Senaor Cameron is much more popular in the State of Pennsylvania than his son, but the father has declared re eatedly in favor of continuing the political ascendency of the present Senator Cameron. General Scotleld. speaking of the present labor troubles says, that Pennspeaking of the present moor troubles says, that Penn-aylvanja and almost every other State has over-em-ployed its workingmen in the past upon buildings and works which were not absolutely needed, and the reac-tion from this outlay is now being experienced, because there is nothing needed to put men to work upon.

A NATIONAL NOMINATION ACCEPTED.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 30 .- In a letter Mr. Andrew Roy accepts the nomination for Secretary of State, tendered him by the National Greenback Labor convention, held in this city last week. Mr. Roy says tional organization may not be successful in the coming struggle, the time is near at hand when success will crown the efforts of the party, because the handwriting son the wall in characters so plain that he who runs nay read. that he approves of the platform; that while the Na-

THE CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTIONS.

DEADWOOD, Dakota Ter., July 30.-The Republican Convention of Lawrence County on Saturday last elected twenty delegates to the Territorial Convenion at Yankton, and passed resolutions indorsing Mr. tion at lanaton, and passed the delegates to urge his nomination for Delegate to Congress.

DETROIT, Mich., July 30.—Edwin Willetts as nominated for Congress from the 11d District, at the tepublican Convention at Adrian to-day.

HUNTINGDON, Penn., July 30 .- The National Preenback Convention of this county has nominated C. North for Congress.

JUDGMENT AGAINST NEW-YORK BANKS ALBANY, July 30 .- At the Special Term of the Supreme Court to-day, in the case of the People agt. the Six-Penny Savings Bank of New-York, order for judgment was entered. Also in the case of the people agt. the Teutonia Savings Bank of New-York, a similar order was entered. The Troy police case was postponed until the last Tuesday in August

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. NEW-ORLEANS, July 30.—J. E. Gauthier, seven-teen years old, being mistaken for a burgiar, was shot and killed last night by Charles Hernandez, in whose house he was

rooming.

New-Orleans, July 30.—A family consisting of four persons were personed this morning by using exalle acid by mistake for sugar in cooking. C. A. W. Milthack has cied. It is believed that the others will recover.

BUFFALO, July 30.—The police have arrested within the last twelve hours twenty tramps, who were following the races. Seventeen will serve the county for thirty days, and three for sixty days, that being the sentence imposed by the police justice.

HARRISBURG, Penn. July 30.—Last night two men entered the residence of John Basehore, ninety-three years old, near Bolling springs, Cumberland County, knocked min down, bound him and Mrs. Basehore, and a hay living with the family, and robbed the house. Mr. Basehore's recovery is doubtful.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., July 30.-Late on Sunday night, or early Monday morning, the office of the narrow-gauge railroad at South Camden, N. J., was entered by three masked burgiars, who, having overpowered the night watchman, blew open the safe, taking \$1,500 therefrom, the proceeds of Saturday's and Sunday's ticket sales. There is no clus to the burgiars. .NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1878.

THE ECLIPSE.

A FEW FURTHER DETAILS. A STATEMENT BY MR. LOCKYER OF THE WYOMING

DISCOVERIES-REPORTS FROM VARIOUS QUAR-

The astronomers sent out by the Naval Observatory to study the eclipse have sent brief reports of their observations Washington. They are given below, as is also a report by Mr. Lockyer of the interesting work of the party at Rawlings, in Wyoming. Professor Watson, of that party, is the only one, thus far, who has discovered an intra-mercurial body. The eclipse was seen in Cuba, and at Quebec, in Canada.

THE TEXAS OBSERVERS. THEY MEET WITH GENERAL SUCCESS AND ACCUMU-LATE A LARGE VARIETY OF NOTES.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] LEBANON, Mo., July 30 .- The Fort Worth party of observers, consisting of L. Waldo and R. W. Willson, of Harvard University; Professor J. K. Ries and W. H. Pulsifer, of St Louis, and Mr. F. E. Seagrave, of Providence, R. I., had fine weather for their observations, and met with general success. The four contacts were observed both with and without spectroscopes. The reversion of the spectral lines at totality, and the corona and its spectrum were studied, and five photographs, two of them polariscopic, were secured during totality. A number of sketches by local observers, for extent and form of corona, were made. The observers stationed by this party at McKinney, Allen, Cleburne, Waco and Dallas, were also generally successful in observing the duration

WHAT THE NAVAL PROFESSORS SAW. OFFICIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE OBSERVATORY AT WASHINGTON.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, July 30.—The following telegrams have been received at the Naval Observatory from the Naval Professors who were in charge of parties sent out to observe the eclipse:

"Las Junta, Col., July 29, 1878. To Admiral JOHN RODGERS, Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.

"Good observations of the eclipse at Las Junta. ASAPH HALL." Complete set of photographs. "CRETON, W. T., July 29, 1878.

To Rear-Admiral JOHN RODGERS, U. S. N. Observa tory. "Sky cloudless and observations perfectly suc-

essful. Six photographs of corona. Four polariscope photographs of corona and a fine drawing obtained. No ultra violet spectrum visible during W. HARKNESS." III. "CENTRAL CITY, Col., July 29, 1878.

To Superintendent Naval Observatory. "Whole eclipse perfectly observed. I find no

Vulcan as large as sixth magnitude. Hastings finds consistent tangential polarization. Drawings and photographs of corona. Diffraction shade bands E. J. HOLDEN."

"SEPARATION, W. T., July 29, 1878. ' To Admiral Rodgers.

"Observations here very successful. Saw wings of light, supposed to be zodiacal light, extending six degrees on each side of the moon in the direction of the ecliptic. Commander Sampson, U. S. N. found no dark lines in continuous spectrum of corona. Line 1,474 seen near sun's limb. No bright lines visible a few seconds after totality. "S. NEWCOMB."

[Superintendent of the Nautical Almanac.]

"PIKE'S PEAK, Col., July 29, 1878. "Fair weather after a week's storm. Observations successful in a marvellously clear sky. Corona resembling zodiacal light followed in one direction twelve diameters from the sun. "S. P. LANGLEY."

MORAL SUASION IN THE NORTH, AND IN THE SOUTH | [Director of the Observatory at Allegheny, Penn.]

" Eclipse successfully observed at Dallas, Texas All four contacts satisfactory. No inter-Mercurial planet seen with comet seeker. Thin clouds. No stars seen near the sun. Corona very brilliant. Several drawings secured and photographs taken." "D. P. Topp,"

[Of the office of the Nautical Almanac.] Up to 3 o'clock this afternoon no report had been received at the Observatory from Professor East-

MR. LOCKYER'S VIEWS.

MARKED VARIATION IN STRUCTURE AND CONDITION

OF CORONA-A CONTINUOUS SPECTRUM WITH NO BRIGHT LINES-NO CHROMOSPHERE AND FEW PROMINENCES-AN UNKNOWN BODY DISCOVERED -THE TASIMETER SUCCESSFUL.

Mr. J. Norman Lockyer has sent the following dispatch summing up the result of the various observations of the Solar eclipse to The London Daily

RAWLINS, July 29,-The eclipse has been most satis factorily observed at all the Northern Stations, and at all the Southern ones from which news has been received up to the present time. The corona was markedly different from those observed in 1869, 1870, and 1871, and this year's observations have demonstrated the great variation in the structure and condition of the sun's outer atmosphere, when there are most and fewest spots on his disc. The corona was small, of a pearly lustre, two portions. Several long rays were seen, and New he detected the zodincal light extending six degrees from the sun. Draper, who used a Rutherford grating two inches square, and a camera of large aperture, and Lockyer, who placed a small grating in front of an ordinary portrait camera, both obtained photographs of the spectrum of the corona. A continuous spectrum only was recorded, and in ordinary spectroscopes the bright lines usually seen were altogether absent. Lockyer, who observed with a simple grating, saw no rings. All these are so many indications of a wonderful the substance which gives rise to the continuous spectrum is not that which produces any of the lines Newcomb's party and Barker made careful search for dark lines in the corona, but none were observed. Young has telegraphed that there were no lines observed in the uitra violet at Denver. It would appear, therefore, that he also has obtained photographic evidence of a continuous spectrum. The radical polarization observed n 1871 has been confirmed by Holden. A new use of the eclipse has been introduced on this occasion. Newcomb, Watson, Holden and others have included arch for intra-Mercurial planets in their programme and Watson has been fortunate enough to detect a body of four and half magnitude near the sun, which is cer-

tainly neither a known star nor a planet. Every facility has been afforded to the astronomers and a fourth station along the northern line crossing the belt of totality was at the last moment organized by the Union Pacific, a travelling photographic car being run to a point between the celipse camps at Separation and Creston. The tasimeter, the new instrument on which Edison has been working unceasingly here, has proved its delicacy. During the ectipse he attached it to Thomson's galvanometer, which was set to zero. When the telescope carrying the tasimeter was pointed several degrees from the sun, the point of light rapidly left the scale as the corona was brought upon the fine slit by which the tasimeter itself was protected. There was no chromosphere to speak of, and only one promin ence, like the horn obscured in 1868, but very dim-

CUBA AND CANADA FAVORED. HAVANA, July 30 .- Yesterday the total eclipse of the sun was visible in this latitude. The sky was perfectly clear and complete observations were made. A report of the results obtained was expected to-day, but the scientific commission which took observations at Mariel, where the meridian passes, has not returned yet. The eclipse began at 4:37 p. m., was total at 5:36, and ended at 6:30 p. m.

QUEBEC, July 30 .- The eclipse of the sun yester-

day was witnessed under the most favorable cir-

AT THE MONTANA SIGNAL STATIONS. Washington, July 30 .- The Signal Service Observer at Virginia City, Mont., reports to the Chief Signal Officer as follows: "Our four telescopic stations here got all the contacts nicely, and three sketches of the corona."

NO INTRA-MERCURIAL ORB. Washington, July 30 .- No news about the discovery of an intra-mercurial planet has been received here.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

GERMAN ELECTION RETURNS. BERLIN, Tuesday, July 30, 1878. The elections for members of the German Parliament were held to-day.

The Progressists were successful in five districts in Berlin. A second ballot between a Social Democrat and the Progressist candidate is necessary in one district. Cologne elected an Ultramontane, Cassel a National

Liberal and Königsberg a Conservative.

Second ballots with the Socialists are necessary in Bressiau and Elberfeld, and between Delbruck and a National Liberal at Stettin.

At Strassburg the Protest party elected their candidate.

LARGE INCREASE IN THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC VOTE. Although the Social Democrats are ahead in this city only in the Fourth District, where the second ballot is necessary, they polled 55,000 votes against 30,000 in 1877. General von Moltke only received 2,811 votes against 8,977 for the Progressist Haenel. Dr. Falk has been defeated in two districts by tremendous majorities. SECOND BALLOTS BETWEEN MODERATE AND AD-VANCED LIBERALS.

The National Liberals have returned their candidates

from Saarbrucken and Heidelberg. Second ballots will be necessary in Frankfort, Mannheim, Mayence and Hanan. These second ballots will rest between the moderate and advanced Liberals, except at Mayence, where one of the candidates was an Ultramontane.

AMNESTY IN FRANCE. Panis, Tuesday, July 30, 1878. The Government is about to allow the re-

turn of a number of political refugees. FORGERIES ON THE BANK OF FRANCE. Paris, Tuesday, July 30, 1878. Le Temps announces that the Bank of France

is about to change its issue of notes, on account of for-THE NAUTILUS REACHES ENGLAND. LONDON, Tuesday, July 30, 1878.

The sail-boat Nautilus, from Boston, fortyfive days out, has been sighted approaching Falmouth. THE PROPOSED FRANCO-AMERICAN TREATY. Paris, Tuesday, July 30, 1878.

A preliminary meeting of the delegates to the Congress for the consideration of a commercial treaty between France and the United States was held resterday. A draft of a treaty was submitted, and will yesterday. A draft of a treaty was submitted, and will be discussed at a future meeting. It is proposed that the French Government shall engage to admit all American productions at the same rates as are imposed on the productions of the most favored nations, and that the United States shall make the same engagement re-garding the productions of France; that if either nation imposes a domestic duty upon its own productions, the same duty may be imposed upon the productions of the other party to the treaty.

A SPANISH PRISONER'S PROPOSITION, LONDON, Tuesday, July 30, 1878.

The Times's Santander correspondent relates ourt at Madrid where the prisoners connected with the assessination of General Prim were arraigued. One of assassination of General Prim were arraigued. One of the prisoners, José Perez, requested leave to say a few words, and permission being granted, stated that if he were placed where he could be thoroughly protected against attempts on his life, he would reveal well an-thenticated, though secret, facts which would bring to light the real assassin of General Prim. The Judge stopped the prisoner, and declared that his statement was madmissible; but so much curiosity has been pro-roked by the incident that it is thought the judge may be disposed to six the matter thoroughly. The proceed-ings against the prisoners were begun five years ago.

A FRENCH COTTON MILL BURNED. Paris, Tuesday, July 30, 1878.

A large cotton mill at Tourcoing was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is estimated at \$200,000.

Tourcoing is in the Department of Nord, on the railway from Mouseron to Lisie, and about seven and a half miles northeast of the lat-ter city. It has a town-hall, the remains of an old chateau of the Dukes of Havre, a commercial college, and is largely engaged in the manufacture of ection and worsted thread, camiets, plushes, and other goods.

LORD LORNE'S APPOINTMENT.

A HEARTY RECEPTION PROMISED IN CANADA. TORONTO, Ont., July 30 .- In an article on the new Governor-General, The Toronto Globe says :

The appointment of the Marquis of Lorne to the Gov-The appointment of the Marquis of Lorne to the Governorship of Canada is one of the surprises in which the Prime Minister of England delights. We doubt whether any administration less enterprising would have conceived the idea of sending a son-in-law of the Queen to this country. As a matter of course, Lord Lorne's appointment will be received in Canada with universal joy. Her Majesty and her counseliors nave displayed the namest good will toward the Dominion in the choice they have made. No selection could have shown greater confidence in the future of this country, and none could be more beneficial. It will turn all eyes in Britain toward Canada. It will bring thousands of tourists to admire our natural scenery and study our material resources, and will secure for us even a greater share than otherwise we would have had of the great emigration which must necessarily take place when active prosperity is again made munified on this continent. We are sure that every inhabitant of Canada, of whatever origin, will teceive with gratifude this latest exhibition by the Queen of the kindly good will which she has always shown toward the Dominion. The Marquis will unquestionably prove an excellent constitutional ruler.

The Matl, of Toronto, says:

With line natural gifts, with more than the ordinary culture of educated men, with the experience of a politician, with, moreover, the mistakes and successes of many predecessors before him, Lord Lerne will enter on his vice-regal duties with the happiest auguries. Nor among these must be placed as least the fact that he comes among a people on whom no amiable or brilliant quality will be lost. The Mail, of Toronto, says:

The Quebec Chronicle (Liberal) says:

The certainty that it is now an assured and established fact that so great an honor has been conferred upon the Dominion will send a tarili of loyal joy and pride to the heart of every true Canadian, while mitigating the pang of deep and general regrot felt at the departure from our midst of our present able and esteemed Viceroy and his amiable lady.

The Markows Star way. The Montreal Star says:

This is but a legitimate outcome of a conservative policy toward the colonics as indicated by Lord Beacons-field in his speech of explanation the other day. He in-timated a desire for a closer relationship between Great Britain and her colonics. The news will be generally halled with satisfaction. The Hamilton Times says:

The Hamilton Times says:

The appointment will be a good one, and will give the livellest satisfaction to the people of this country. His appointment is a great compliment not only to Canada, but to Earl Dufferin, whom no ordinary nobleman in England would be likely to succeed satisfactorily. The country at large will be giad of an appointment which will serve as an additional link, if that were needful, to bind Canada more closely to the English throne.

FOREIGN NOTES. OTTAWA, Ont., July 30 .- Three men, named Flavier, Adams and Leeds, were drowned in Lake

MONTREAL, July 30 .- The Orange prosecutions have been adjourned to August 6, with the view of getting up a test case for the English Privy Council. This was an arrangement between counsel on both sides. MONTREAL, July 30 .- The passengers of the MONTREAL, July 30.—The passengers of the steamship Megantic, stranded on Otter River Island, off Anticosti, were transferred to the steamship Earl King and will be taken to Glasgow. About 100 head of cattle were saved. The crew will be paid off at Gaspe, as there is no hope of saving the vessel. The ship had fourteen cabin passengers, 204 head of cattle, and a miscellaneous cargo on board.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30 .- The Parliament of Victoria opened yesterday. The Lieutenant-Governor-in his address, said: "The Government has entered a strong protest against the removal of the rails which are intended for the Island road to the mainland, and that the time has arrived when steps more decisive than protests would seem to be necessary." Bigid retrenchment in the conduct of public business and a lessening of the conduct of public business and a lessening of the conduct of public business.

ANOTHER POSTPONEMENT AT ST. JOHN. St. JOHN, N. B., July 30 .- The water on the Kennebecasis course was in perfect condition all this norning, but unfortunately the articles of agreement would not allow the Hanlou-Ross boat race to come off. About noon the wind rose and the water became rough. At 6:10 o'clock p. m. the race was postponed until to-morrow. It will be rowed between 8:30 and 11 a.m., or between 2:30 and 7 p. m.

## ILLINOIS POLITICS.

THE NATIONAL PARTY LOSING GROUND. DEMOCRATS DEMORALIZED ON THE CURRENCY QUESTION-A RELIC OF COPPERHEADISM-PROB-ABILITY THAT THE DEMOCRATS WILL CARRY THE STATE AND THAT THE NATIONALS WILL HOLD THE BALANCE OF POWER IN THE LEGIS-LATURE-THE PRESIDENCY AND CANDIDATES

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 30 .- "Oh, there is very little to be told about Illinois politics yet," said Governor Palmer, as he watched the breakers rolling in upon the shore in front of Congress Hall, the other day. "The campaign can hardly be said to have opened yet, and though the National party has been active, it seems in a measure now to have subsided."

"Don't you think that the new party is growing in your State ?" asked the correspondent of THE

TRIBUNE. "No," replied the Governor; "on the contrary, I think it is not as strong as it was some months ago. The Democrats have been laboring with the Nationals to convince them that the Democratic party is as good a National party as any new organization can be. A majority of the Democratic nominees for Congress who have thus far been put in the field, are in sympathy with the Greenback movement, and some of them are pronounced Nationals. I might instance, as examples, Josh. Allen, who is the candidate in the XVIIIth District, and General Singleton in the XIth (Quincy) District. Mr. Springer will also be renominated in the Springfield District without opposition."

"Then it is true," said I, "that the Inflationists have really captured the Democratic party of

"Well, it must be admitted," was the answer, "that our party has become very badly demoralized on the currency question. I think the inflation sentiment is stronger among us even than in the Democratic party of Ohio. The Greenback men captured the State Convention, and, as you know, passed a very foolish resolution, which is satisfactory to many of the Nationals. Perhaps I ought to explain to you my own position. About a year ago I obtained control of the leading Democratic newspaper of our State-The Springfield Register-and it has since been published as an uncompromising hard-money journal. I do not edit it myself, but I do determine what its policy shall be, and occasionally I write an editorial article for it. On the morn ing of the last State Convention we republished the hard-money resolution adopted by the Democratic State Convention of 1874, and the next day we denounced the Greenback plank as undemocratic, and declared that it was not binding upon any Democrat who still believed in the doctrines formerly professed by the party. There is a strong hard-money element in the Democratic party of

Illinois, but it is in a minority." "How do you account for the growth of the Greenback sentiment in the Democratic party of your State I" I asked. "I witnessed the fight over the currency resolution in the Springfield Convention of 1874, and when it was won by the advocates of honest currency, they thought they had committed the party for all future time to sound theories in finance. Now they seem entirely to have lost their grip. What has caused this revolution?"

"It seems to me," said Governor Palmer in reply, that the entire movement against hard money is a relic of the copperheadism of the war-that it grows out of a desire to injure the credit of the Government, and destroy confidence in it. Then, besides this, the Democrats have been out of power so long that many of them are ready to seize upon anything which promises to bring them success. The paper money people have really had control of the Democratic party since 1874. The bone and sinew of the hard-money element was furnished then, as you know, by those who had been Liberal Republicans. The same is true to-day. In 1876 the Liberals, or Independents, as they called themselves, held aloof expecting that the Cincinnati Convention would nominate some progressive Republican whom they could support. They finally voted for Mr. Tilden, although the financial resolutions of the St. Louis Convention were not as strong as they would have been pleased to have had them. Taking the Independents out of the party as an active controlling element, left the Inflationists to manage things about to suit themselves."

"Who would be the Presidential candidate of the Illinois Democracy if one was to be named to-day ?" "Since his remarkable utterances on the currency question, Mr. Thurman has become the favorite with our people. He would undoubtedly get the vote of the Democratic party of our State if the nomination was to be made now."

"You say that the hard-money element in the Democratic party of Illinois is an uncompromising one. Will it support nominees for Cougress who are known to be pronounced Greenback men † Take General Singleton and Mr. Springer, for instance, I suppose there are hard-money Democrats in both of their districts. Will not this cause a division of the party vote ?"

"I think not. Hard-money Democrats will vote

for General Singleton, for instance, on the theory that resumption will be accomplished before his term in Congress will begin, and that that will destroy Greenbackism, or make it ridiculous. One of the leading Democratic newspapers in General Singleton's district is published in Pike County, and is sound on the money question. I know the editor justifies his support of the ticket in the manner I have indicated. Mr. Springer's strength is due to his local usefulness. There has been no man in Congress for years who has served the district so faithfully, and the people are willing, therefore, to tolerate his peculiar ideas on financial and other questions. It should also be remembered that in many of the districts the Republican candidates for Congress are Greenback men, as well as the Democrats, and that there is, therefore, no choice between them on that score."

"Are the Republicans making the same efforts to conciliate the Nationals in Illinois that the Demo-

"No, but they are expecting to trade with them. The Democrats will probably carry the State, and the Nationals are likely to hold the balance of power in the Legislature. The State officers to be chosen are of little importance. The three parties have already named their candidates. The campaign will be chiefly interesting, aside from the Congressional Districts, on account of the election of a United States Senator next Winter, in the place of Mr. Oglesby."

"Suppose the election should turn out as you have suggested and that the Nationals should hold the balance of power in the Legislature, have you any idea who would be the United States Senator ?"

'I think it would be General Logan. Whoever is elected will undoubtedly be a Greenback man, but not a member of the National party, and General Logan would probably be the most acceptable man who could be found. You may rest assured of one thing, and that is that our new Senator will not hold opinions on the currency question that are any more objectionable than those professed by Mr.

"Tell me something, please, about your next delegation in Congress."

"Taking the districts in inverse order, Mr.

Townshend has been renominated by the Demo-crats in the XIXth, and will be reëlected. He is, as you know, a Greenback man. In the XVIIIth District the Democratic candidate is Josh. Allen, one of the softest of soft money men, and his Republican opponent is a gallant young man whom I knew well in the army, named Captain Thomas. Allen will probably succeed, though Thomas will make the contest a sharp one, and cause the vote to be close. In the XVIIth District, Colonel Wm. R. Morrison

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will be renominated and reflected. He is a hardnoney man. In the XVIth District the Democratic convention adjourned without making a nomination. A Democrat will probably be chosen, and it may be Sparks, the present representative. In the XVth District Judge Decms has beaten Mr. Eden, and will be elected. In the XIVth District the Republicans have renominated Mr. Cannon, who will be returned. The Democratic candidate is Mr. Jones, and that of the Nationals Jesse Harper, who is known in the West as one of the leading Greenbackers. Mr. Tipton has been renominated, and as his district is Republican be will be returned. Mr. Springer, as I have already said, will represent the XIth District for another term. In the XIth District General Singleton will undoubtedly succeed. His opponent, nominated by the Republicans and Nationals, is J. P. Dimuitt. I don't remember about the conventions in the other districts; in some, I know, none have been held. Lathrop, Fort and Henderson will undoubtedly be reflected, and probably Burchard, although a strong fight is being made against him in the Vth District."

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District."

In conclusion, Governor Palmer expressed the opinion that if, in the near future, parties should become so divided on the currency question as to make that the overshadowing issue, either in State or National politics, the hard-money Democrats of Illinois would stand by their principles, no matter into what alliances it led them. He also said that while a majority of the Democrats of Illinois were inflationists, he believed that a majority of the voters of the State, taking all parties together, were in favor of hard money, and that there was no danger of the triumph there of the ideas of the Ewing school.

If this is true, it would seem to an Eastern advecate of hard money that the sooner the people of Illinois who repudiate inflation get together upon some common platform, so as to make their votes effective, the better it will be for that State and the whole country. '

HEAVY RAIN STORMS.

CELLARS FLOODED IN WASHINGTON-A BLUE DAY AT A SUMMER RESORT ON THE COAST.

WASHINGTON, July 30 .- Last night and during a considerable portion of to-day the rain tell here in torrents and many of the cellars along Pennsylvaniaave., particularly below Seventh-st., were filled with and considerable damage was done to property. About the Baltimore and Potomac depot, Sixth and B-sts. there was a perfect lake, and ingress and egress were made with some difficulty. This morning, although the railways had been badly washed, no damage was done to prevent the moving of trains, although at several points over culverts and bridges caution became necessary to

event possible mishaps. MARTHA'S VINEYARD, Mass., July 30 .- The heaviest storm of the season is passing over the island. Rain is failing in torrents, a perfect gale of wind is blow-ing and a thick fog prevalls.

THE GROUND TOO SOFT FOR MOWING. St. Paul, Minn., July 30 .- The hot weather and continuous rain have greatly damaged wheat and barley. Spring wheat is damaged by smut and badly lodged on heavy soil. At Easton the ground is so wet that farmers cannot cut their wheat for several days. At Spring Valley the harvest has fairly begun, but another heavy rain has made the fields so muddy that machines cannot be run. The crop is almost a total failure. Some think there will be only a third of a crop. Around Windom most of the Spring wheat will be in shock this week and is damaged about one-third. At Monticello the wheat is lighter than was at first supposed, being lodged and struck with smut.

Омана, July 30.-Reports from all parts of the State of Nebraska agree that the wheat crop has been badly damaged by the heavy rains. Bariey is also somewhat injured, but corn and onts promise well, Winter wheat will yield from fitteen to twenty bushels per acre, and Spring wheat about ten bushels. SECRETARY THOMPSON WEATHER BOUND.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 30 .- On account of the storm the Tallapoosa did not sail from here to-day, Secretary Thompson goes from here to Portland and thence to New-York, the visit to Halifax having been

A RAILROAD BRIDGE GIVES WAY. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 30 .- The bridge ear Clarksonville, on the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway, which was undermined by heavy rains, gave way this merning, and the rear passenger coach of a train going west was ditched. No person was killed, but several were wounded, among whom were Captain "Jack" Herne and John Rice, of St. Louis, slightly; and one lady seriously.

A LYNCHING INCIDENT IN LOUISIANA.

MERELY THE ORDINARY HANGING INCIDENT IN THAT LATITUDE-BLACK MEN TAKEN FROM JAIL BY

WHITE MEN AND KILLED.

MONROE, La., July 30 .- A party of masked men, variously estimated at from forty to 500, rode into Monroe at 1 o'clock this morning, and forcibly took from the Parish Jail four colored men who were confined there charged with murder. They took them to the Court House Square and hanged them to the limb of an oak tree. Three of the victims were implicated in the killing of W. C. Fitzgerald, a white constable, who had attempted to arrest them, as is alleged, for disorderly conduct in the streets of Trenton. They had been tried, one of them had been sentenced to the Penitentiary for life, and the other two remanded for new trials. The fourth victim was charged with waylaying and mardering another negro in cold blood, and had been sentenced by the District Court to the Penitentiary, but had obtained a new trial. An inquest was held on the four bodies and the jury returned a verdict "That said parties came to their death by hanging, and that the same was done by parties unknown."

## THE YELLOW FEVER.

AN INTERRUPTION OF THE MAILS. NEW-ORLEANS, July 30 .- Travel by way of Mobile is entirely suspended, as the following telegram from Superintendent Robinson, of the New-Orleans and antine established by Mobile County, all through trains of freight and passengers are discontinued until further notice. The coast train will run as usual. The train leaving New-Orleans at 7:30 will run as far as Biloxi, returning to New-Orleans at 9:45 p.m. Trains will take freight for points between New-Orleans and filloxi. See the postunaster and have him send mail on the coast train at 3:30 p. m.; it will be taken by a special engine and car from Biloxi to Mobile; the south bound mail will be brought from Mobile; the south bound mail will be brought from Mobile via the same to connect with the coast train, arriving at New-Orleans at 9:20 a. m." Natchez, Port Gibson, and Rodney, Miss., have been quarantined both ways, and passengers are not allowed to go ashore.

Washington, July 30.—A dispatch received. of freight and passengers are discontinued until further

Washington, July 30 .- A dispatch received at the Post Office Department to-day announces that in consequence of the quarantine of Galveston against New-Orleans, the mails between those points are inter-YELLOW FEVER IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 30 .- William Hines, of New-Orleans, arrived here on Saturday with his family on his way East. Not feeling well he stopped at a hotel To-day he was removed to the hospital, his disease being yellow fever. The health officer will establish quarantime regulations for boats coming from New-Orleans to gather and isolate cases that may reach the city from the South. Physicians agree that yellow fever cannot exist in this temperature and at this level above

A RAILROAD ELECTION.

CAMPEN, N. J., July 30 .- The stockholders of the Freehold and Jamesburg Agricultural Railroad Company held their annual meeting yesterday, and elect-Company hear their simula meeting yesterlay, and cheeke the following directors: George B. Roberts, Strickland Kneass, J. W. Du Barry, Richard S. Conover, ex-Governor Joel Parker, Lewis Perrine, I. S. Buekelev, Benjamin Fish, and Charles R. Beunett. The polls opened at 10:35,a. m., and remained open for one hour.

POOL SELLING AT BUFFALO. BUFFALO, N. Y., July 30 .- Poots are being sold at the track for to-morrow's races, and no effort has been made by the authorities to stop it. The quotations for the 2:34 class race are: Dame Trot, who won at Cleveland, \$50 against the field. In the 2:22 class Swiveller sells at the same rate.

GRAIN PRICES AT CHICAGO. CHICAGO, July 30 .- After the last call of the board this afternoon, wheat declined from 96 to 944 for August, and subsequently railled one-eighth of a cent. A crisis is expected on the board to-morrow.

THE PROPOSED LIQUIDATION BY A BANK. CHICAGO, July 30 .- The Tribune's special from Cedar Rapids. Iowa, says the Union Bank of that place, with a capital \$200,000, will go into liquidation and close its business on August 1.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 30.—The first bale of cotton of the new crop received here was classed as "low middling." and sold for 10 cents a pound.

QUINCY, Ill., July 30.—The laborers excavating west of Rogers's wagon factory yesterday uncartised the skeletons of two full grown people. Mayor flogers and come paysicians are investigating the matter.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 30.—Arrangements have been made with the Eric Railway by which persons sending anything to this city for exhibition at the State Pair will, upon the reshipment of exhibits, have their money refunded.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.